

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 13— On-Reserve Housing Conditions

This highlight discusses the housing conditions of households living on reserves (see *Definitions* box), based on data from the 2006 Census.

FINDINGS

Most on-reserve households are in Western Canada

In 2006, there were about 94,900 households living on reserves, comprising 0.8% of all households in Canada (see Table 1). The Prairie Provinces accounted for 38% of on-reserve households, British Columbia for 29% and Ontario for 17%.

About 26% of on-reserve households were living on urban reserves,¹ 12% in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and 14% in Census Agglomerations (CAs).²

Definitions

On-reserve households live within areas, known as Census Subdivisions (CSDs), that Statistics Canada identifies as Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements, Indian Government Districts, Terres réservées aux Cris, Terres réservées aux Naskapis, Nisga'a Village, Nisga'a Land, and Teslin Land (for more information, see Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/geo012a-eng.cfm>).

An **Aboriginal household** is defined by CMHC as either:

- A non-family household in which at least half of the household members self-identified as an Aboriginal person,
or
- A family household in which:
 - At least one spouse, common-law partner or lone parent self-identified as an Aboriginal person,
or
 - At least half the household members self-identified as an Aboriginal person.

An **Aboriginal person** is anybody self-identifying as an Aboriginal person, a member of an Indian Band/First Nation, a Treaty Indian or Registered Indian.

¹ Urban reserves include those reserve CSDs that are found within Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs). Rural reserves include those outside of these urban centres.

² A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities with a total population of 100,000 or more and situated around an urban core of at least 50,000. A Census Agglomeration (CA) must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. (For more information, consult the 2006 Census Dictionary at <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>.)

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Table 1 Households living on-reserve

	Number (#)	Distribution (%)	As % of all households (%)
Canada	94,920	100.0	0.8
Atlantic Canada	5,885	6.2	0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	445	0.5	0.2
Prince Edward Island	145	0.2	0.3
Nova Scotia	2,615	2.8	0.7
New Brunswick	2,680	2.8	0.9
Quebec	9,245	9.7	0.3
Ontario	15,790	16.6	0.3
Manitoba	14,175	14.9	3.2
Saskatchewan	11,700	12.3	3.0
Alberta	10,315	10.9	0.8
British Columbia	27,535	29.0	1.7
Yukon	175	0.2	1.4
Northwest Territories	85	0.1	0.6
Nunavut*	0	0.0	0.0
Urban Reserves	24,495	25.8	0.2
Reserves in CMAs	11,445	12.1	0.1
Reserves in CAs	13,050	13.7	0.8
Rural Reserves	70,425	74.2	3.0

*There are no reserves, and so no on-reserve households, in Nunavut.
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Most on-reserve households live in single-detached dwellings

In 2006, 82% of on-reserve households³ lived in single-detached dwellings, compared to 55% of all households in Canada (see Figure 1). An additional 9% of on-reserve households lived in movable dwellings, with the remaining 9% living in apartments or other multiple dwellings. A similar distribution of dwelling types occurred across the most of the provinces and territories. British Columbia was the one exception, where 68% lived in single-detached dwellings, and nearly 20% lived in movable dwellings.

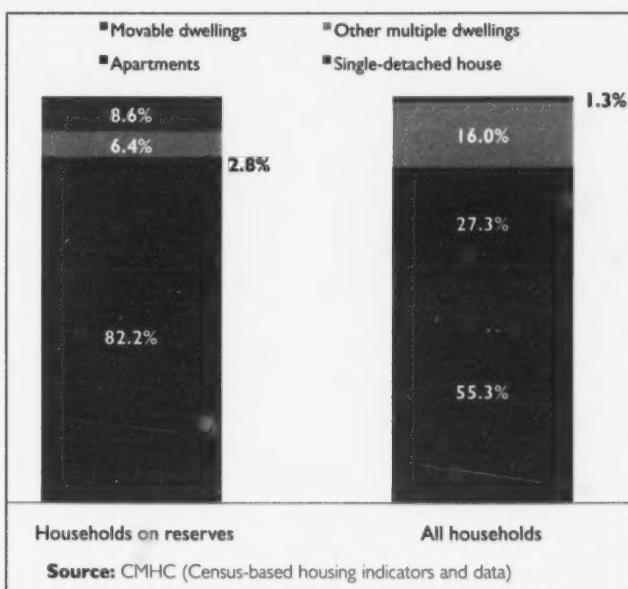


Figure 1 Per cent of households by dwelling type, for on-reserve households, and all households in Canada, 2006

³ Includes all households (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) living on reserves.

Dwellings on reserves are generally newer

Households living on-reserve occupied relatively newer dwellings. About 73% of on-reserve households lived in dwellings built between 1981 and 2006, compared to 39% of all households in Canada. Apartments are most likely to be recently constructed on reserve, with 23% being in buildings erected between 2001 and 2006. About 12% each of single-detached and movable dwellings on reserves were constructed after 2001.⁴

ABORIGINAL HOUSEHOLDS LIVING ON-RESERVE**About 87% of on-reserve households are Aboriginal households**

Of the 94,900 households living on reserves, 87%, or 82,400 are Aboriginal households (see Table 3).⁵ At least 90% of on-reserve households were Aboriginal in each province and territory, except British Columbia, where 60% of households on reserves were Aboriginal. In urban reserves, the proportion of on-reserve households that are Aboriginal is 58%.

Table 2 Period of construction of dwellings on reserves by dwelling type, Canada, 2006

		Number of households (#)	Period of construction					
			Total (%)	Before 1946 (%)	1946 to 1960 (%)	1961 to 1980 (%)	1981 to 2000 (%)	2001 to 2006 (%)
Households living on reserve	All dwelling types	94,920	100	1.2	2.7	22.9	60.2	12.9
	Single-detached house	78,010	100	1.3	2.7	22.6	61.0	12.3
	Apartments	2,700	100	2.6	5.7	23.1	45.4	22.6
	Other multiple dwellings	6,080	100	0.8	2.5	17.5	61.7	17.4
	Movable dwellings	8,140	100	0.4	1.0	29.8	56.6	12.2
All households	All dwelling types	12,437,470	100	12.8	14.6	33.6	30.5	8.5
	Single-detached house	6,879,965	100	13.6	15.7	31.1	30.8	8.8
	Apartments	3,401,260	100	11.7	13.6	38.9	28.9	6.9
	Other multiple dwellings	1,993,700	100	12.9	13.3	31.7	32.0	10.1
	Movable dwellings	162,535	100	1.8	2.6	48.6	38.6	8.5

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

⁴ See Appendix Table 1 for dwelling type and period of construction data by province and territory.

⁵ The remaining 12,500 were non-Aboriginal households; most of these (10,900 households) were on reserves in British Columbia, including 9,900 on urban reserves.

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Table 3 Distribution of Aboriginal households living on reserve

	Number (#)	Distribution of households on-reserve (%)	As % of households on-reserve (%)	As % of all Aboriginal households (%)
All Aboriginal households on reserve	82,400	100.0	86.8	16.3
Atlantic Canada	5,775	7.0	98.1	18.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	415	0.5	93.3	4.0
Prince Edward Island	145	0.2	100.0	16.6
Nova Scotia	2,560	3.1	97.9	22.2
New Brunswick	2,655	3.2	99.1	30.7
Quebec	8,855	10.7	95.8	17.6
Ontario	15,180	18.4	96.1	12.5
Manitoba	13,950	16.9	98.4	20.8
Saskatchewan	11,570	14.0	98.9	23.4
Alberta	10,180	12.4	98.7	12.8
British Columbia	16,640	20.2	60.4	18.6
Yukon	160	0.2	91.4	4.6
Northwest Territories	85	0.1	100.0	1.2
Nunavut*	0	0.0	N.A.	0.0
Urban Reserves	14,315	17.4	58.4	4.6
Reserves in CMAs	4,215	5.1	36.8	2.0
Reserves in CAs	10,100	12.3	77.4	10.2
Rural Reserves	68,090	82.6	96.7	34.4

*There are no reserves, and so no Aboriginal on-reserve households, in Nunavut.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Table 4 Tenure, including condominium status for households on and off reserves by Aboriginal status, Canada, 2006

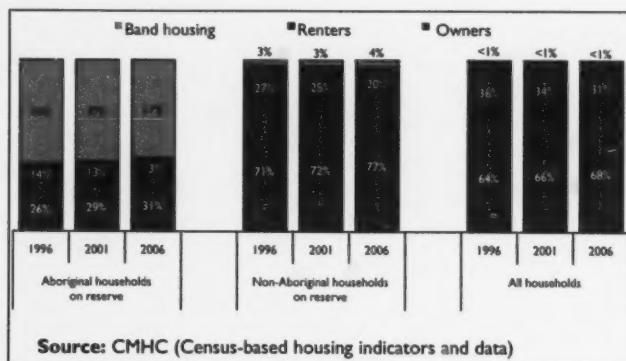
	Aboriginal households living on reserves		Aboriginal households not living on reserves		Non-Aboriginal households living on reserves		All households	
	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Total	82,400	100.0	423,840	100.0	12,525	100.0	12,437,470	100.0
Owned	25,265	30.7	230,150	54.3	9,635	76.9	8,509,785	68.4
Part of a condominium	345	0.4	12,975	3.1	2,280	18.2	915,725	7.4
Rented	10,385	12.6	192,030	45.3	2,445	19.5	3,878,500	31.2
Band housing	46,750	56.7	1,660	0.4	445	3.6	49,185	0.4

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

⁶ A dwelling is classified as band housing if it is occupied through a band housing agreement; as 'owned' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it; and as 'rented' even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative (2006 Census Dictionary). Given communal land tenure in most reserve communities, the distinction among different tenures as reported on-reserve may be less clear than off-reserve.

Homeownership increasing among Aboriginal on-reserve households

About 31% of Aboriginal households living on reserve reported in 2006 that they owned their home, up from 26% in 1996 (see Figure 2).⁷ Over the same period, the homeownership rate for non-Aboriginal households living on reserves increased from 71% to 77%, and from 64% to 68% for all households in Canada.



Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Figure 2 Distribution of households by reported tenure, Canada, 1996 to 2006

Condominiums rare among Aboriginal on-reserve households, but common among non-Aboriginal households living on reserves

While condominiums are becoming more common in Canada,⁸ they remain relatively uncommon among Aboriginal households living on reserves. In 2006, only 0.4% of Aboriginal on-reserve households lived in a condominium, compared to 18.2% of non-Aboriginal households living on reserve, and 7.4% of all households in Canada.

The primary maintainers of Aboriginal households living on reserves tend to be younger.

Aboriginal households living on reserves tended to have younger household maintainers, with 14% aged 15 to 29 years old and 37% aged 30 to 44 years old, whereas 10% of all households in Canada had maintainers aged 15 to 29 years and 29% aged 30 to 44 years (see Table 5).

Table 5 Age of primary household maintainers, 2006

	Aboriginal households living on reserve		All households	
	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Total - Age of primary maintainer	82,400	100.0	12,437,470	100.0
15-29 Years	11,850	14.4	1,249,885	10.0
30-44 Years	30,550	37.1	3,580,895	28.8
45-64 Years	29,890	36.3	4,960,595	39.9
65+ years	10,115	12.3	2,646,085	21.3

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Aboriginal on-reserve households more likely to be families and more likely to be larger

Family households were more common among Aboriginal households living on reserves (at 80%) than among all Canadian households (at 70%) (see Table 6). Couples (at 46%) were less common among Aboriginal on-reserve households than among all households (57%). A larger share of Aboriginal on-reserve households were lone-parent households (22%) and multiple family households (11%) than for all households (10% and 2%, respectively).⁹

Table 6 Household types, 2006

	Aboriginal households living on reserves		All households	
	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
All household types	82,400	100.0	12,437,470	100.0
Family households	65,610	79.6	8,651,335	69.6
Couples	38,225	46.4	7,144,920	57.4
Lone parents	18,335	22.3	1,276,130	10.3
Multiple-family households	9,045	11.0	230,285	1.9
Non-family households	16,790	20.4	3,786,135	30.4

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

⁷ Note that, due to incomplete enumeration on reserves in the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses, caution should be used when comparing differences between these years.

⁸ See CMHC's *2010 Canadian Housing Observer*, Page 59, for more details.

⁹ Aboriginal households living on reserves in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were even more likely to be lone-parent households (31% and 28%, respectively) and non-family households (24% and 27%, respectively) (see Appendix Table 3). Couples were most common on-reserve in Quebec (50%), Manitoba (48%) and Ontario (48%). Multiple-family households were most common on-reserve in Saskatchewan (15%), Alberta (14%) and Manitoba (14%).

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Aboriginal households living on reserves were also larger on average (3.7 persons per household) than households in general (2.5 persons) (see Figure 3). The largest difference was among multiple family households, where the average size for Aboriginal on-reserve households was 7.0 members, compared to 5.7 members for all households in Canada.

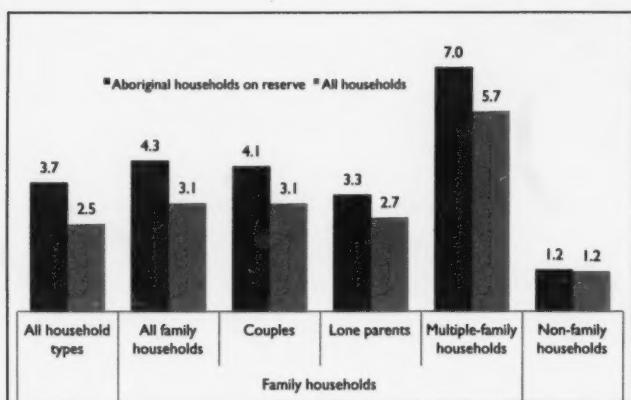


Figure 3 Average number of persons per household, Canada, 2006

43% of Aboriginal on-reserve households reported government transfers as their major source of household income

Among Aboriginal households living on reserves, 56% had employment as their major source of household income, compared to 71% of off-reserve Aboriginal households and 68% of households in general (see Table 7). About 43% indicated that government transfer payments¹⁰ were their major source of income, compared to 25% of off-reserve Aboriginal households and 21% of households in general.

Aboriginal households living on reserves were less likely to have a primary maintainer that was employed (49%) than Aboriginal households not living on reserves (67%) or households in general (66%). As a result, Aboriginal on-reserve households were more likely to have a primary maintainer that was unemployed (12%) or not in the labour force (39%) than households in general (3% and 31%, respectively).

Table 7 Sources of income and labour force status, Canada, 2006

	Aboriginal households		All households
	Living on reserves (%)	Not living on reserve (%)	(%)
Household's major source of income			
Employment (wages, self-employment)	55.5	70.6	68.0
Government transfer payments	42.8	25.1	21.2
Other sources (retirement, investment, other)	1.6	4.3	10.7
Labour force status of the primary household maintainer			
Employed*	48.6	67.3	65.7
Full time	40.4	57.2	56.6
Part time	6.0	6.6	6.3
Unemployed	11.9	6.2	3.3
Not in the labour force	39.5	26.4	31.0

*The number of private households in which the primary household maintainer reported being "employed" does not equal the sum of private households in which the primary household maintainer reported "working full-time or part-time" because of the inclusion of primary household maintainers who were absent from their jobs during the week prior to Census day.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

¹⁰ Government transfer payments include the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance and Allowance for the Survivor; benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance; Child benefits; and other income from government sources (See the 2006 Census Dictionary).

Aboriginal households living on urban reserves were more reliant on employment as a source of income than in rural areas

Among Aboriginal households living on urban reserves, 58% had employment as their major source of household income, compared to 55% of on-reserve Aboriginal households in rural areas (see Table 8).

Living on an urban reserve provided more opportunities for employment, with 53% having a primary maintainer that was employed, compared to 48% of those on rural reserves.

Aboriginal on-reserve households had lower income

Aboriginal households living on reserves had an average annual before-tax income (\$35,765) that was 38% lower than that of Aboriginal households not living on reserve (\$57,751) and 49% lower than households in general (\$69,548) (see Table 9).¹¹

Aboriginal households living on urban reserves had an average annual household income (\$38,963) that was 9% higher than the on-reserve average, but 33% lower than off-reserve Aboriginal households and 48% lower than urban households in general.

Table 8 Sources of income and labour force status in urban and rural areas, 2006

	Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Aboriginal households	All households	Aboriginal households	All households		
	Living on reserves (%)	Not living on reserve (%)	(%)	Living on reserves (%)	Not living on reserve (%)	(%)
Household's major source of income						
Employment (wages, self-employment)	58.3	71.6	69.4	54.9	68.4	61.9
Government transfer payments	39.1	24.1	19.7	43.6	27.3	27.5
Other sources (retirement, investment, other)	2.5	4.2	10.7	1.4	4.3	10.6
Labour force status of the primary household maintainer						
Employed*	52.9	68.8	66.8	47.7	64.1	61.1
Full time	43.3	58.8	57.8	39.8	53.6	51.6
Part time	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.8	6.3
Unemployed	10.1	5.6	3.1	12.3	7.7	4.4
Not in the labour force	37.0	25.6	30.2	40.0	28.2	34.5

*The number of private households in which the primary household maintainer reported being "employed" does not equal the sum of private households in which the primary household maintainer reported "working full-time or part-time" because of the inclusion of primary household maintainers who were absent from their jobs during the week prior to Census day.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

¹¹ The differences were most pronounced in Alberta, where Aboriginal on-reserve households had incomes 47% lower than their off-reserve counterparts and 56% lower than average incomes for households in general. Differences in household income were smallest in Quebec, where Aboriginal households living on-reserve had incomes only 2% lower than off-reserve Aboriginal households, and 15% lower than households in general.

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Table 9 Average annual household incomes

	Aboriginal households living on reserves	Aboriginal households not living on reserve	All Households
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Canada	35,765	57,751	69,548
Atlantic Canada	30,906	51,319	56,124
Newfoundland and Labrador	42,530	53,022	55,620
Prince Edward Island	38,311	51,416	55,396
Nova Scotia	29,033	52,760	57,366
New Brunswick	30,501	46,318	55,010
Quebec	50,200	51,311	58,954
Ontario	36,189	60,476	77,967
Manitoba	31,902	50,789	60,242
Saskatchewan	29,419	49,596	59,455
Alberta	37,021	69,391	84,368
British Columbia	36,125	56,157	67,675
Yukon Territory	42,649	58,202	71,543
Northwest Territories	49,757	70,977	91,559
Nunavut	N.A.	63,695	74,679
Urban Reserves	38,963	58,302	72,334
Reserves in CMAs	42,176	58,704	74,476
Reserves in CAs	37,619	57,381	61,681
Rural Reserves	35,093	56,506	57,564

*There are no reserves, and so non-on-reserve households, in Nunavut

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

HOUSING CONDITIONS ON-RESERVE

Acceptable Housing and Housing Need On-Reserve

For this highlight, the term **acceptable housing** refers to housing that is adequate in condition and suitable in size.

- **Adequate** housing does not require any major repairs, according to residents.
- **Suitable** housing has enough bedrooms for the size and make-up of resident households, according to National Occupancy Standard (NOS) requirements. Enough bedrooms based on NOS requirements means one bedroom for each cohabiting adult couple; unattached household member 18 years of age and over; same-sex pair of children under age 18; and additional boy or girl in the family, unless there are two opposite sex children under 5 years of age, in which case they are expected to share a bedroom. A household of one individual can occupy a bachelor unit (i.e., a unit with no bedroom).

Households that do not live in and are unable to access acceptable housing live in dwellings that do not meet one or both of the adequacy and suitability standards and the household would have to spend 30 per cent or more of its before-tax income to pay the shelter costs of alternative local market housing that meets all three standards. The costs of alternative local market housing on reserves are the carrying costs (including mortgages, taxes, utilities, etc.) of a newly constructed home.

Housing costs for most on-reserve households are paid through band housing arrangements, so shelter costs are not collected by the census. Affordability (which assesses whether or not a household's shelter costs are 30% or more of their income), and by extension, core housing need, cannot be determined. However, the adequacy and suitability of housing on reserve can be examined, and using household incomes which are collected on and off reserves, the percentage of households living in housing below standards and unable to access acceptable housing can also be derived. This is similar to the concept of core housing need, but with the notable absence of the affordability standard.

Comparisons of on-reserve housing conditions with off-reserve households are made using all private households, and will not match published estimates of core housing need.

About 53% of on-reserve Aboriginal households were in homes not meeting adequacy or suitability

In 2006, about 53% of Aboriginal on-reserve households were living in a home that either needed major repairs, was crowded, or both (see Figure 4). By comparison, 22% of Aboriginal households not living on reserve occupied a dwelling below either of the two standards, as did 13% of all households in Canada (see Figure 5). Aboriginal households living on reserves were more likely to live in dwellings that did not meet the adequacy standard (42%) than the suitability standard (23%).

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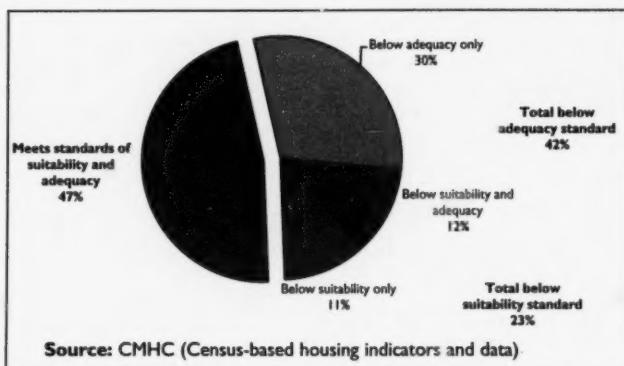


Figure 4 Distribution of on-reserve Aboriginal households by housing standards, Canada, 2006

Aboriginal on-reserve households in Newfoundland and Labrador were least likely (at 28%) to live in housing that fell below the adequacy or suitability standard, and those in the Prairie Provinces (Saskatchewan, at 66%; Manitoba, at 65%; and Alberta, at 62%) were most likely to live in housing that did not meet one or more of these two housing standards (see Appendix Table 4).

Aboriginal on-reserve households in Newfoundland and Labrador had the fewest households not meeting the adequacy standard (17%), followed by Quebec (27%). Dwellings needing major repair were most common in Saskatchewan (53%).

Aboriginal on-reserve households in New Brunswick were the least likely (at 10%) to live in crowded homes, and those in Manitoba had the highest incidence of crowding (at 32%).

Households identifying themselves as living in band housing most likely to fall below housing standards

Aboriginal households living in band housing on reserves were mostly likely, at 60% to live in a home that did not meet the adequacy or suitability standards (see Table 10). By comparison, about 44% of Aboriginal renter and owner households on reserves lived below standards. About 48% of households in band housing were in dwellings needing major repairs,¹² compared to 35% of owners and 32% of renters. Households in band housing on reserves were also more likely to be crowded, with about 27% failing to meet the suitability standard, compared to 16% of owners and 20% of renters.

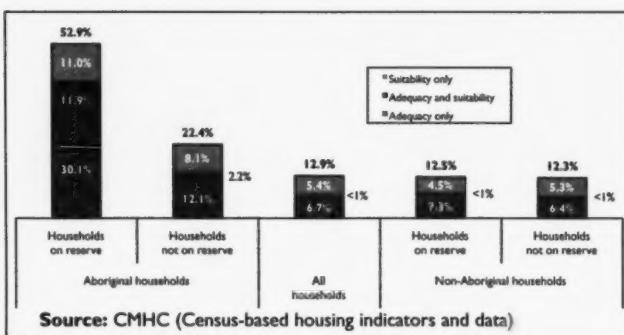


Figure 5 Per cent of homes not meeting housing standards by Aboriginal status and location, Canada, 2006

Table 10 Aboriginal on-reserve households by housing standards and tenure, 2006

	Meets		Below Housing Standards		
	Standards of Suitability and Adequacy	Total below housing standards	Below Adequacy Only	Below Suitability Only	Below Suitability and Adequacy
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total	47.1	52.9	30.1	11.0	11.9
Owners	56.3	43.7	27.7	8.6	7.4
Renters	56.2	43.9	24.2	12.1	7.6
Band housing	40.0	60.0	32.6	12.1	15.3

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

¹³ This includes those living below the adequacy standard alone (32.6%) and those below both the adequacy standard and the suitability standard (15.3%).

Aboriginal households living on urban reserves were less likely to live in dwellings that fell below housing standards

Aboriginal households living on urban reserves were less likely, at 40%, to live in dwellings that fell below the adequacy and suitability standards than those living on a rural reserve (56%) (see Figure 6). About 31% of those in urban centres were in homes needing major repairs, compared to 44% of those outside urban centres; and 15% were in crowded homes, compared to 24% of those outside urban centres.

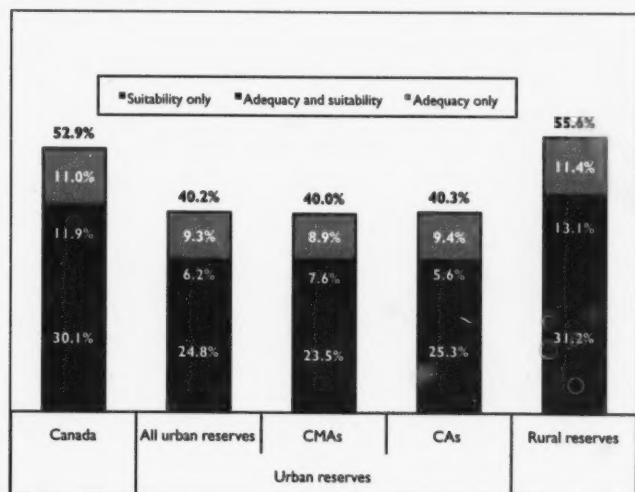


Figure 6 Aboriginal on-reserve households living below standards, by location of reserve, 2006

Trends in Aboriginal on-reserve households living below adequacy and suitability standards

Between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of Aboriginal on-reserve households below the suitability standard decreased from 27% to 23% (see Figure 7). However, the proportion of those below the adequacy standard increased from 35% to 42%. The result was an increase in the proportion Aboriginal on-reserve households living below housing standards, from 50% in 1996 to 53% in 2006.

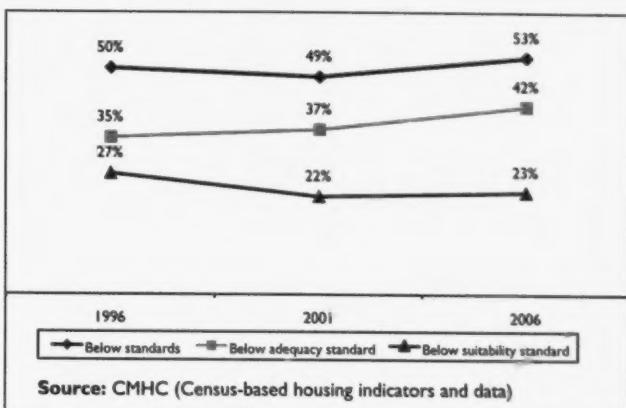


Figure 7 Per cent of on-reserve households living below standards, Canada, 1996-2006

About one-third of Aboriginal on-reserve Households lived in unacceptable housing and had insufficient income to access acceptable housing

About 19% of Aboriginal on-reserve households lived in dwellings not meeting the adequacy or suitability standards, but had sufficient income to access an alternative dwelling on their reserve that met those standards; 33% lived in dwellings below standards and were unable to access an acceptable alternative (see Figure 8).¹³ Among Aboriginal on-reserve households the likelihood of living below standards and not being able to access acceptable alternative housing ranged from 15.6% in Quebec to 45.7% in Saskatchewan (see Appendix Table 4).

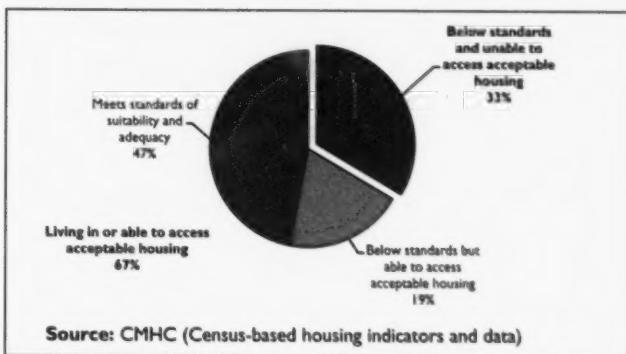


Figure 8 Aboriginal on-reserve households by ability to access acceptable housing, Canada, 2006

¹³ As noted above, full core housing need cannot be measured, due to a lack of data on affordability. The housing need analysis for households living on reserves addresses only the suitability and adequacy standards.

Adequacy problems were the most prevalent among Aboriginal on-reserve households, with 21% living in inadequate, but not crowded, housing and unable to access acceptable alternative housing (see Figure 9). An additional 7% lived dwellings that were both inadequate and unsuitable, and were not able to access acceptable alternative housing, while 5% were in dwellings that were crowded but did not need major repairs.

Aboriginal households living on reserves were much more likely to be in living below standards and have insufficient income to access acceptable housing (at 33%), than Aboriginal households not living on reserve (at 10%) or all households (at 4%) (see Figure 9). Adequacy problems constituted the majority of the difference in housing conditions between Aboriginal on-reserve households and households in general.

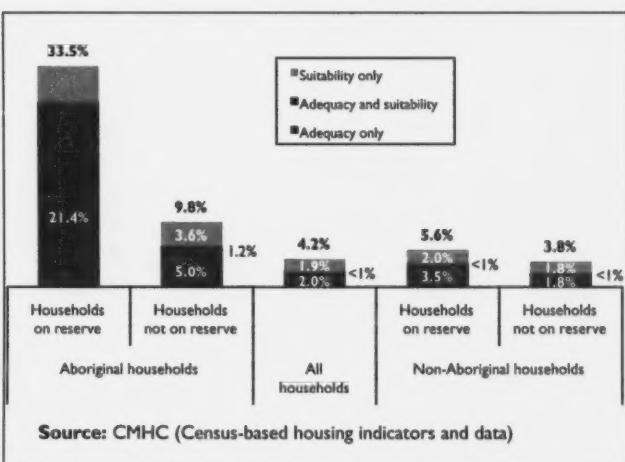


Figure 9 Per cent of homes not meeting adequacy and suitability standards and unable to afford an acceptable alternative, by Aboriginal status and location, Canada, 2006

Aboriginal households identifying themselves as living in band housing on reserve most likely to be living below standards and unable to access acceptable alternative housing

Aboriginal on-reserve households living in band housing were most likely (at about 40%) to be living below standards and not able to access acceptable alternative housing (see Table 11). Homeowners were least likely among Aboriginal on-reserve households (at about 25%) to be in this situation.

Table 11: Aboriginal on-reserve households not living in and unable to access acceptable housing, by tenure, 2006

	Total	Below adequacy only (%)	Below suitability only (%)	Below suitability and adequacy (%)
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All households	33.5	21.4	5.5	6.6
Owners	24.8	17.8	3.5	3.5
Renters	26.9	16.8	6.1	4.1
Band housing	39.6	24.3	6.4	8.9

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Households living on urban reserves less likely to be in living in unacceptable housing and unable to access acceptable housing

Aboriginal households living on urban reserves (at 22%) had a lower incidence than those living on rural reserves (at 36%) (see Figure 10). The lower incidence on urban reserves reflect the lower percentage of households living below standards (see Figure 6) and higher average incomes (see Table 9).

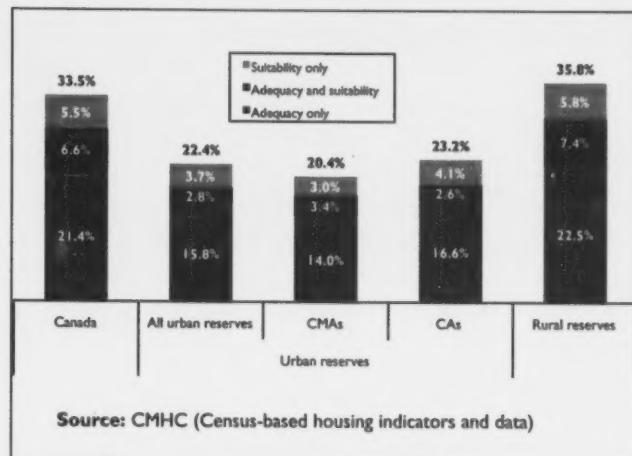


Figure 10 Aboriginal on-reserve households not living in and unable to access acceptable housing, by location, 2006

Households not living in and unable to access acceptable housing more common in 2006 than in 2001

The incidence on-reserve of households living below standards and unable to access acceptable housing increased from about 28% in 2001 to 33% in 2006 (see Figure 11). Most of this increase is accounted for by a higher proportion of households in 2006 living in dwellings requiring major repairs, either alone or in combination with a suitability problem, and having insufficient income to access an acceptable alternative dwelling.

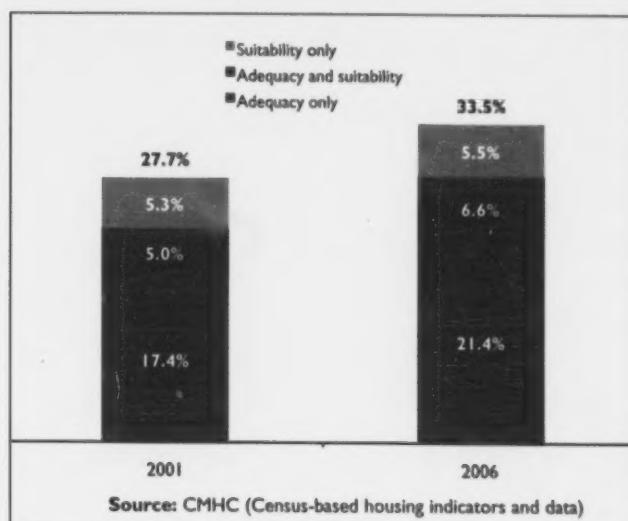


Figure 11 Per cent of Aboriginal on-reserve households not meeting adequacy and suitability standards and unable to afford an acceptable alternative, 2001 and 2006

SUMMARY

According to the 2006 Census, there were 94,900 households living on reserves across Canada. Of these, 82,400 were Aboriginal households and 12,500 were non-Aboriginal households. Band housing was the most common form of tenure on-reserve, followed by homeownership and rental. While most homes on reserve were relatively newer than off-reserve, and more likely to be single-detached homes, the need for major repairs and crowding were more common on-reserve. Aboriginal households living on-reserve tended to have lower incomes than households off-reserve, and a higher likelihood of living below standards and being unable to access acceptable housing. Aboriginal households living on urban reserves (in CMAs and CAs) tended to have better housing conditions, higher incomes and relatively fewer live in unacceptable housing and have insufficient income to access acceptable housing than those living in rural areas.

Research Highlight

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 13—On-Reserve Housing Conditions

Appendix Table I Type of dwelling and period of construction for on-reserve households, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2006

		All types of dwelling		Single-detached house		Apartments		Other multiple dwellings		Movable dwellings		
		(#)	% Built prior to 1981	(#)	% Built between 1981 and 2006	(#)	% Built between 1981 and 2006	(#)	% Built between 1981 and 2006	(#)	% Built between 1981 and 2006	
Canada	Total	94,920	26.8	73.2	78,010	73.3	2,700	68.0	6,080	79.1	8,140	68.7
	Owners	34,900	34.1	65.9	27,570	65.5	765	90.8	1,150	67.8	5,420	64.1
	Renters	12,830	27.6	72.4	8,875	76.0	1,330	46.6	1,860	77.2	765	63.4
	Band housing	47,190	21.3	78.7	41,565	77.9	605	86.0	3,070	84.5	1,955	84.1
Atlantic Canada	Total	5,890	26.3	73.6	5,080	72.4	300	91.7	280	75.0	225	82.2
	Owners	1,680	37.8	64.0	1,580	63.6	**	**	35	**	55	81.8
	Renters	790	29.1	70.3	460	64.1	205	90.2	75	66.7	55	63.6
	Band housing	3,415	21.2	78.6	3,050	77.9	80	93.8	170	76.5	115	87.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	445	9.0	91.0	405	91.4	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Owners	200	17.5	87.5	205	85.4	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Renters	30	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	210	**	92.9	180	94.4	**	**	**	**	**	**
Prince Edward Island	Total	145	41.4	55.2	130	57.7	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Owners	75	60.0	60.0	80	50.0	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Renters	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	65	**	53.8	55	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Nova Scotia	Total	2,615	27.9	72.1	2,225	70.6	115	100.0	155	74.2	120	79.2
	Owners	515	46.6	54.4	465	54.8	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Renters	300	25.0	76.7	160	68.8	80	93.8	35	**	30	**
	Band housing	1,795	24.0	76.6	1,595	76.2	30	100.0	105	76.2	65	84.6
New Brunswick	Total	2,685	26.8	73.2	2,320	71.8	185	86.5	90	72.2	95	73.7
	Owners	890	35.4	64.6	830	64.5	**	**	**	**	30	**
	Renters	450	32.2	67.8	270	59.3	125	88.0	30	**	**	**
	Band housing	1,345	19.7	80.3	1,220	79.5	50	90.0	40	87.5	40	87.5
Quebec	Total	9,245	23.3	76.8	7,600	75.5	430	74.4	1,125	85.3	95	89.5
	Owners	3,565	34.2	65.6	3,390	65.9	**	**	120	62.5	30	**
	Renters	2,060	17.5	82.5	1,405	84.3	200	65.0	410	87.8	35	**
	Band housing	3,625	15.7	84.3	2,805	82.9	195	89.7	590	89.8	35	100.0
Ontario	Total	15,795	26.8	73.1	14,490	72.2	175	91.4	860	83.7	270	83.3
	Owners	6,490	36.8	63.2	6,270	63.0	**	**	85	52.9	125	80.0
	Renters	2,125	21.9	77.6	1,685	76.0	120	91.7	290	82.8	**	**
	Band housing	7,180	19.3	80.8	6,530	79.9	45	88.9	485	88.7	125	88.0
Manitoba	Total	14,175	20.8	79.2	12,190	79.1	100	90.0	885	78.0	1,000	81.0
	Owners	1,460	40.1	60.6	1,185	63.3	**	**	75	46.7	200	47.5
	Renters	1,220	12.7	86.9	890	88.2	**	**	220	81.8	85	82.4
	Band housing	11,495	19.2	80.8	10,115	80.2	75	80.0	590	81.4	715	89.5
Saskatchewan	Total	11,700	23.4	76.6	10,890	76.2	50	110.0	460	80.4	290	87.9
	Owners	990	36.4	63.6	910	63.2	**	**	**	**	60	75.0
	Renters	905	14.4	85.6	760	87.5	**	**	125	72.0	**	**
	Band housing	9,810	22.9	77.0	9,230	76.4	45	100.0	320	84.4	215	86.0

Appendix Table I Type of dwelling and period of construction for on-reserve households, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2006 (Cont'd)

		All types of dwelling			Single-detached house		Apartments		Other multiple dwellings		Movable dwellings	
		(#)	% Built prior to 1981	% Built between 1981 and 2006	(#)	% Built between 1981 and 2006	(#)	% Built between 1981 and 2006	(#)	% Built between 1981 and 2006	(#)	% Built between 1981 and 2006
Alberta	Total	10,320	30.5	69.5	8,725	68.7	200	67.5	535	79.4	855	72.5
	Owners	1,925	42.6	57.7	1,655	57.1	**	**	45	88.9	215	60.5
	Renters	825	21.2	78.8	625	81.6	40	**	80	75.0	80	87.5
	Band housing	7,570	28.5	71.4	6,450	70.3	140	78.6	415	80.7	560	75.0
British Columbia	Total	27,540	31.4	68.6	18,775	70.3	1,460	57.5	1,915	74.7	5,390	63.7
	Owners	18,665	31.6	68.4	12,475	68.2	695	95.0	765	73.2	4,730	64.4
	Renters	4,965	41.5	58.5	3,015	66.2	740	21.6	645	69.8	465	50.5
	Band housing	4,005	18.2	81.8	3,290	81.8	**	**	505	83.2	190	78.9
Yukon Territory	Total	180	30.6	66.7	170	70.6	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Owners	60	**	66.7	60	50.0	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Renters	40	**	**	40	75.0	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	75	**	73.3	75	73.3	**	**	**	**	**	**
Northwest Territories	Total	85	**	88.2	85	88.2	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Owners	60	**	83.3	55	90.9	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Renters	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Nunavut	Total	0	N.A.	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
	Owners	0	N.A.	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
	Renters	0	N.A.	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
	Band housing	0	N.A.	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.

Notes:

Includes all households living on reserve. See Definitions box at the beginning of the highlight for more information. There are no reserves, and so no on-reserve households, in Nunavut.

** Data are presented where more than 25 households are represented.

Percentages may not add to 100% due to the effects of random rounding.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Research Highlight

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 13—On-Reserve Housing Conditions

Appendix Table 2 Aboriginal status of households living on reserves, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2006

		All households on-reserve			Aboriginal households on reserve			
		(#)	As % of all households	% in CMAs or CAs	(#)	As % of all Aboriginal households	As % of all households on reserve	% in CMAs or CAs
Canada	Total	94,925	0.8	25.8	82,400	16.3	86.8	17.4
	Owners	34,900	0.4	43.8	25,265	9.9	72.4	27.4
	Renters	12,830	0.3	30.2	10,385	5.1	80.9	20.8
	Band housing	47,190	95.9	11.3	46,750	96.6	99.1	11.2
Atlantic Canada	Total	5,890	0.6	41.9	5,775	18.4	98.0	41.6
	Owners	1,685	0.2	43.9	1,670	8.6	99.1	43.7
	Renters	790	0.3	43.7	725	8.5	91.8	39.3
	Band housing	3,410	96.2	40.6	3,380	96.8	99.1	41.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	445	0.2	**	415	4.0	93.3	**
	Owners	205	0.1	**	200	2.7	97.6	**
	Renters	35	0.1	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	210	65.6	**	190	63.3	90.5	**
Prince Edward Island	Total	140	0.3	39.3	140	16.1	100.0	39.3
	Owners	75	0.2	60.0	80	17.0	106.7	62.5
	Renters	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	60	100.0	**	60	100.0	100.0	**
Nova Scotia	Total	2,615	0.7	58.3	2,560	22.2	97.9	57.6
	Owners	520	0.2	68.3	515	7.9	99.0	68.0
	Renters	305	0.3	86.9	255	8.0	83.6	84.3
	Band housing	1,795	98.9	51.0	1,795	99.7	100.0	51.0
New Brunswick	Total	2,680	0.9	32.6	2,655	30.7	99.1	32.6
	Owners	890	0.4	38.2	875	18.0	98.3	37.7
	Renters	455	0.6	18.7	440	18.0	96.7	15.9
	Band housing	1,345	99.6	34.6	1,340	100.4	99.6	34.7
Quebec	Total	9,245	0.3	25.7	8,855	17.6	95.8	26.2
	Owners	3,560	0.2	28.5	3,525	13.6	99.0	28.8
	Renters	2,060	0.2	18.7	1,795	8.5	87.1	19.8
	Band housing	3,625	99.0	27.0	3,535	99.4	97.5	27.0
Ontario	Total	15,795	0.3	15.4	15,180	12.5	96.1	14.7
	Owners	6,485	0.2	27.2	6,030	9.0	93.0	26.6
	Renters	2,125	0.2	18.8	2,005	4.2	94.4	18.2
	Band housing	7,180	99.2	3.6	7,145	99.7	99.5	3.6
Manitoba	Total	14,175	3.2	3.3	13,955	20.8	98.4	3.4
	Owners	1,460	0.5	**	1,395	4.7	95.5	**
	Renters	1,220	1.0	5.3	1,120	4.3	91.8	5.4
	Band housing	11,490	99.2	3.3	11,440	99.5	99.6	3.4
Saskatchewan	Total	11,700	3.0	1.1	11,565	23.3	98.8	1.1
	Owners	985	0.4	3.6	955	4.8	97.0	4.2
	Renters	905	0.9	**	855	4.3	94.5	**
	Band housing	9,810	96.6	0.9	9,760	97.2	99.5	0.9

Appendix Table 2 Aboriginal status of households living on reserves, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2006 (Cont'd)

		All households on-reserve			Aboriginal households on reserve			
		(#)	As % of all households	% in CMAs or CAs	(#)	As % of all Aboriginal households	As % of all households on reserve	% in CMAs or CAs
Alberta	Total	10,320	0.8	12.3	10,100	12.8	98.6	12.3
	Owners	1,930	0.2	8.8	1,895	4.7	98.2	8.4
	Renters	820	0.2	11.0	770	2.4	93.9	11.0
	Band housing	7,565	94.4	13.3	7,520	95.1	99.4	13.4
British Columbia	Total	27,540	1.7	55.7	16,640	18.6	60.4	33.0
	Owners	18,665	1.6	61.6	9,690	20.6	51.9	34.6
	Renters	4,865	1.0	53.1	3,065	7.9	63.0	32.1
	Band housing	4,005	97.6	31.0	3,875	98.5	96.8	29.4
Yukon Territory	Total	175	1.4	**	160	4.6	91.4	**
	Owners	60	0.7	**	45	3.0	75.0	**
	Renters	40	1.0	**	35	2.7	87.5	**
	Band housing	80	11.1	**	75	11.1	93.8	**
Northwest Territories	Total	90	0.6	0.0	85	1.2	94.4	**
	Owners	60	0.8	**	60	1.7	100.0	**
	Renters	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Nunavut	Total	0	0.0	N.A.	0	0.0	0.0	N.A.
	Owners	0	0.0	N.A.	0	0.0	0.0	N.A.
	Renters	0	0.0	N.A.	0	0.0	0.0	N.A.
	Band housing	0	0.0	N.A.	0	0.0	0.0	N.A.

Notes:

Includes all households living on reserve. See Definitions box at the beginning of the highlight for more information. There are no reserves, and so no on-reserve households, in Nunavut.

** Data are presented where more than 25 households are represented.

Percentages may not add to 100% due to the effects of random rounding.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Research Highlight

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 13—On-Reserve Housing Conditions

Appendix Table 3 Age of the primary household maintainer, household type and average household size, for Aboriginal on-reserve households, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2006

	All Aboriginal on-reserve households	Age of primary household maintainer						Household type						
		15 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Family households	Couples	Lone-parent households	Multiple-family households	Non-family households	(%)	(%)	(%)	Avg hhld. size
	(#)	Avg hhld. size	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	Avg hhld. size
Canada	Total	82,400	3.67	14.4	37.1	36.3	12.3	79.6	4.30	46.4	22.3	11.0	20.4	1.19
	Owners	25,265	3.21	8.7	31.9	43.6	15.8	77.3	3.81	48.4	20.4	8.4	22.8	1.18
	Renters	10,385	3.38	20.9	39.8	30.7	8.6	76.4	4.06	45.0	24.2	7.1	23.6	1.18
	Band housing	46,750	3.98	16.0	39.3	33.5	11.2	81.6	4.61	45.6	22.8	13.2	18.4	1.21
Atlantic Canada	Total	5,775	3.09	17.9	39.6	32.8	9.7	75.6	3.72	42.4	27.9	5.2	24.4	1.15
	Owners	1,670	2.86	11.4	35.9	38.6	13.8	74.9	3.46	49.7	20.7	4.8	25.1	1.13
	Renters	725	2.22	42.8	35.2	19.3	**	56.6	3.11	25.5	31.0	**	42.8	1.10
	Band housing	3,380	3.39	15.7	42.3	33.0	9.0	80.0	3.94	42.6	31.1	6.4	20.0	1.19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	415	3.67	15.7	47.0	27.7	8.4	89.2	3.99	63.9	14.5	12.0	10.8	1.00
	Owners	200	3.13	**	47.5	30.0	**	90.0	3.36	72.5	**	**	**	**
	Renters	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	190	4.37	18.4	47.4	26.3	**	89.5	4.76	55.3	15.8	18.4	**	**
Prince Edward Island	Total	140	3.03	**	39.3	39.3	**	75.0	3.68	50.0	25.0	**	25.0	1.17
	Owners	80	3.00	**	37.5	37.5	**	68.8	3.64	50.0	**	**	**	**
	Renters	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	60	3.33	**	**	**	**	75.0	3.90	**	**	**	**	**
Nova Scotia	Total	2,560	3.27	17.2	40.0	34.0	9.0	76.4	3.92	39.3	31.1	6.1	23.6	1.17
	Owners	515	2.94	11.7	35.0	38.8	14.6	71.8	3.65	41.7	24.3	**	28.2	1.14
	Renters	255	2.19	41.2	37.3	19.6	**	56.9	3.17	27.5	31.4	**	43.1	1.04
	Band housing	1,795	3.51	15.3	41.8	34.8	8.1	79.9	4.06	40.4	32.9	7.0	19.8	1.24
New Brunswick	Total	2,655	2.84	19.0	38.0	32.2	10.9	72.7	3.47	42.2	27.5	3.2	27.3	1.15
	Owners	875	2.78	11.4	33.1	40.6	16.0	73.7	3.36	48.6	21.1	3.4	26.9	1.13
	Renters	440	2.17	43.2	35.2	19.3	**	53.4	3.11	21.6	31.8	**	45.5	1.13
	Band housing	1,340	3.10	16.0	42.5	31.3	10.4	78.4	3.64	44.0	30.2	3.7	21.6	1.16
Quebec	Total	8,855	3.89	13.7	40.5	34.2	11.7	84.2	4.40	50.4	21.1	12.7	15.9	1.20
	Owners	3,525	3.34	8.8	36.0	40.9	14.2	80.4	3.87	47.5	24.4	8.7	19.6	1.19
	Renters	1,795	3.80	18.9	42.9	28.7	9.2	83.8	4.31	53.2	22.0	9.2	16.2	1.19
	Band housing	3,535	4.49	16.0	43.6	30.3	10.2	88.0	4.93	52.1	17.4	18.5	12.0	1.22
Ontario	Total	15,180	3.24	14.6	35.9	36.8	12.7	76.6	3.87	47.7	21.6	7.2	23.5	1.17
	Owners	6,030	2.90	7.5	31.8	45.0	15.7	74.5	3.49	49.1	20.6	4.9	25.5	1.15
	Renters	2,005	2.92	20.9	37.9	30.9	10.5	69.1	3.71	39.4	25.4	4.2	30.9	1.15
	Band housing	7,145	3.62	18.8	38.8	31.6	10.9	80.3	4.21	48.8	21.4	10.1	19.7	1.20
Manitoba	Total	13,955	4.09	15.5	39.9	34.2	10.3	81.9	4.73	47.9	20.6	13.5	18.1	1.20
	Owners	1,395	3.83	13.6	37.3	38.4	10.8	81.4	4.43	50.5	18.6	12.2	18.6	1.21
	Renters	1,120	4.07	19.6	41.5	32.6	6.3	83.9	4.62	48.7	25.4	10.7	16.1	1.19
	Band housing	11,440	4.13	15.3	40.1	33.9	10.7	81.8	4.78	47.5	20.4	14.0	18.2	1.20
Saskatchewan	Total	11,565	4.14	16.6	38.1	33.5	11.8	80.8	4.84	42.5	23.4	14.9	19.2	1.19
	Owners	955	3.90	12.6	36.6	37.2	13.6	79.6	4.57	45.0	20.4	15.2	19.9	1.22
	Renters	855	4.15	18.7	42.1	31.0	8.8	83.0	4.77	46.8	22.8	13.5	17.0	1.14
	Band housing	9,760	4.17	16.7	38.0	33.4	11.9	80.6	4.88	41.8	23.8	15.1	19.4	1.20

Appendix Table 3 Age of the primary household maintainer, household type and average household size, for Aboriginal on-reserve households, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2006 (Cont'd)

		All Aboriginal on-reserve households	Age of primary household maintainer					Household type						
			15 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over		Family households	Couples	Lone-parent households	Multiple-family households		Non-family households	
		(#)	Avg hhld. size	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	Avg hhld. size
Alberta	Total	10,180	4.09	15.1	37.5	35.0	12.4	83.0	4.68	44.8	23.8	14.4	17.0	1.23
	Owners	1,895	3.75	11.9	32.2	41.4	14.8	81.3	4.33	47.5	20.6	13.2	18.7	1.23
	Renters	770	3.64	21.4	40.9	30.5	7.1	81.2	4.21	48.1	24.0	8.4	19.5	1.17
	Band housing	7,520	4.23	15.3	38.6	33.9	12.2	83.6	4.81	43.9	24.5	15.4	16.4	1.24
British Columbia	Total	16,640	3.22	10.5	32.2	42.4	14.9	76.7	3.82	46.9	21.2	8.6	23.3	1.21
	Owners	9,690	3.15	7.2	28.5	46.5	17.8	76.6	3.75	48.3	19.0	9.1	23.5	1.19
	Renters	3,065	3.17	17.9	38.8	34.1	9.5	75.9	3.79	46.5	23.3	5.9	24.3	1.25
	Band housing	3,875	3.42	12.6	36.4	38.8	12.1	78.2	4.03	44.0	24.8	9.4	21.9	1.24
Yukon Territory	Total	160	2.34	**	28.1	46.9	**	62.5	3.00	37.5	25.0	**	34.4	1.18
	Owners	45	2.10	**	**	**	**	66.7	3.00	**	**	**	**	**
	Renters	35	2.29	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	75	2.31	**	**	53.3	**	66.7	2.91	**	**	**	**	**
Northwest Territories	Total	85	3.53	**	35.3	35.3	**	88.2	4.07	58.8	**	**	**	**
	Owners	60	3.58	**	**	**	**	91.7	4.20	66.7	**	**	**	**
	Renters	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Nunavut	Total	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Owners	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Renters	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Band housing	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Notes:

Includes all Aboriginal households living on reserve. See Definitions box at the beginning of the highlight for more information. There are no reserves, and so no on-reserve households, in Nunavut.

** Data are presented where more than 25 households are represented.

Percentages may not add to 100% due to the effects of random rounding.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Research Highlight

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 13—On-Reserve Housing Conditions

Appendix Table 4 Housing conditions of Aboriginal on-reserve households, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2006

		All Aboriginal on-reserve households	Households living above standards	Households on reserve living below standards			Households living below standards and not able to access acceptable housing		
				Total	Below adequacy standard	Below suitability standard	Total	Below adequacy standard	Below suitability standard
		(#)	(\\$)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Canada	Total	82,400	35,765	47.1	52.9	41.9	22.9	33.5	28.0
	Owners	25,265	40,086	56.3	43.7	35.1	16.0	24.8	21.3
	Renters	10,385	35,240	56.2	43.9	31.7	19.7	26.9	20.8
	Band housing	46,750	33,545	40.0	60.0	47.9	27.3	39.6	33.2
Atlantic Canada	Total	5,775	30,906	59.4	40.6	33.9	11.9	30.8	26.2
	Owners	1,670	36,845	63.2	36.8	32.6	8.1	26.6	23.7
	Renters	725	17,941	55.2	45.5	32.4	17.2	40.7	29.0
	Band housing	3,380	30,747	58.4	41.6	34.8	12.6	30.9	26.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	415	42,530	71.1	27.7	16.9	13.3	16.9	12.0
	Owners	200	41,746	77.5	22.5	20.0	**	17.5	15.0
	Renters	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	190	44,824	63.2	34.2	15.8	23.7	18.4	**
Prince Edward Island	Total	140	38,311	53.6	46.4	46.4	**	35.7	32.1
	Owners	80	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Renters	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	60	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Nova Scotia	Total	2,560	29,033	60.7	39.5	31.6	14.1	30.9	25.4
	Owners	515	36,637	63.1	37.9	31.1	11.7	27.2	23.3
	Renters	255	14,821	54.9	47.1	33.3	23.5	45.1	31.4
	Band housing	1,795	28,877	61.0	38.7	31.8	13.4	30.1	25.1
New Brunswick	Total	2,655	30,501	56.5	43.5	38.2	9.6	33.0	28.8
	Owners	875	35,408	61.7	38.9	36.0	6.9	28.0	25.1
	Renters	440	18,889	54.5	45.5	34.1	14.8	38.6	29.5
	Band housing	1,340	31,097	54.1	45.5	41.0	9.7	34.3	31.0
Quebec	Total	8,855	50,200	60.0	40.0	26.7	20.8	15.6	11.5
	Owners	3,525	44,819	67.7	32.3	22.0	15.9	16.0	12.3
	Renters	1,795	51,440	59.3	40.4	26.2	20.6	14.5	10.3
	Band housing	3,535	54,931	52.6	47.2	31.5	25.7	15.8	11.3
Ontario	Total	15,180	36,189	53.4	46.6	37.9	17.9	34.7	28.9
	Owners	6,030	41,119	60.5	39.4	33.1	11.9	26.5	23.2
	Renters	2,005	29,736	62.6	37.7	27.9	16.0	28.9	21.9
	Band housing	7,145	33,842	44.7	55.2	44.9	23.5	43.4	35.8
Manitoba	Total	13,955	31,902	35.2	64.8	51.7	31.7	43.5	36.5
	Owners	1,395	38,978	39.4	60.6	47.0	31.2	34.4	28.3
	Renters	1,120	35,656	49.1	50.9	36.2	27.7	33.9	26.3
	Band housing	11,440	30,671	33.3	66.7	53.8	32.1	45.4	38.5
Saskatchewan	Total	11,565	29,419	34.2	65.8	52.6	30.8	45.7	38.3
	Owners	955	33,369	48.7	51.3	37.7	26.2	33.5	26.7
	Renters	855	34,395	46.8	53.8	35.7	26.9	32.7	24.6
	Band housing	9,760	28,597	31.8	68.2	55.5	31.6	48.0	40.6

Appendix Table 4 Housing conditions of Aboriginal on-reserve households, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2006 (Cont'd)

		All Aboriginal on-reserve households	Households living above standards	Households on reserve living below standards			Households living below standards and not able to access acceptable housing			
				Total	Below adequacy standard	Below suitability standard	Total	Below adequacy standard	Below suitability standard	
				(#)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Alberta	Total	10,180	37,021	37.6	62.4	49.4	29.2	36.5	30.8	13.5
	Owners	1,895	38,844	40.1	60.2	48.0	26.4	34.0	29.3	11.3
	Renters	770	36,332	51.9	48.1	33.1	24.7	28.6	21.4	11.7
	Band housing	7,520	36,632	35.6	64.4	51.3	30.5	37.9	32.2	14.2
	British Columbia	16,640	36,125	54.7	45.3	36.5	15.6	24.3	20.7	6.2
	Owners	9,690	39,193	55.0	45.1	36.9	14.6	22.7	20.0	5.0
	Renters	3,065	33,212	57.1	43.1	33.9	16.2	25.1	21.0	7.0
	Band housing	3,875	30,758	52.5	47.5	37.4	17.7	27.4	22.2	8.4
	Yukon Territory	160	42,649	56.3	43.8	34.4	**	18.8	18.8	**
	Owners	45	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Renters	35	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	75	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Northwest Territories	85	49,757	47.1	47.1	35.3	**	11.8	**	**
	Owners	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Renters	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Band housing	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Nunavut	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Owners	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Renters	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Band housing	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Notes:

Includes all Aboriginal households living on reserve. See Definitions box at the beginning of the highlight for more information. There are no reserves, and so no on-reserve households, in Nunavut.

See the Acceptable housing and housing need on-reserve box in the highlight for more information on the housing standards and housing need.

** Data, including income estimates, and the proportion falling below standards, are presented for a specific group (e.g. renters) where there is a total of at least 100 households in the group. This rule is relaxed for the Northwest Territories, where summary estimates are provided. Where there are at least 100 households in the group, percentages are presented in all cases where more than 25 households are represented.

The total number of households below housing standards will not be the sum of the number below the individual standards since some households are below two or more housing standards. For example, a household living below both the suitability and adequacy standards would be counted as being under both standards, resulting in double counting when the two standards are added together.

Percentages may not add to 100% due to the effects of random rounding.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

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